

September 20, 2002

John Gregory Lambros
Reg. No. 00436-124
U.S. Penitentiary Leavenworth
P.O. Box 1000
Leavenworth, Kansas 66048-1000 USA
Web site: www.brazilboycott.org

SECOND ADDENDUM FILING

The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
United States Senate
Hart Building 135
Washington, DC 20510
U.S. Certified Mail No. 7001-0320-0005-5880-6009
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

THIS LETTER IS IN
AFFIDAVIT FORM.

RE: SECOND ADDENDUM TO AUGUST 09, 2001, LETTER AND AFFIDAVIT OF JOHN GREGORY LAMBROS TO THE HONORABLE CHARLES E. GRASSLEY AND THE "COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY."

Dear Honorable Charles E. Grassley:

To date I have mailed you my original letter and affidavit, August 09, 2001, and addendum dated March 20, 2002, as to my request for you and the "Committee on the Judiciary" to investigate my illegal extradition, torture, and forced brain control implantation in Brazil during my extradition to the United States of America, in U.S. vs. JOHN GREGORY LAMBROS, CR-4-89-82(5), United States District Court, District of Minnesota. U.S. Post Office return receipts prove your office has received both the August 09, 2001 and March 20, 2002, mailings.

EXPERT WITNESS AS TO BRAZILIAN CRIMINAL LAW:

Attorney Dr. Roberto B. Dias da Silva, Escritorio de Advocacia; Rua Marconi, n°53 - Conj. B3; Sao Paulo, SP; Brazil.

In November 1997 and Lambros family retained the law offices of BROWNE & RESSLER, Exchange Building, Penthouse Suite, 821 Second Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98104-1540, after Attorneys John Henry Browne and Timothy Dole, of BROWNE & RESSLER, and Attorney Dr. Roberto B. Dias da Silva, Sao Paulo, Brazil, successfully represented Martin Shaw Pang in his extradition from Brazil to the United States. See, STATE OF WASHINGTON vs. MARTIN SHAW PANG, 940 P.2d 1293 (Wash. 1997) and affirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court, 139 L.Ed.2d 608 (December 15, 1997).

On December 19, 1997, Attorney Timothy Dole wrote John Gregory Lambros as to Attorney Dr. Roberto B. Dias da Silva's response to questions about statutes

September 20, 2002

Lambros' letter to The Honorable Charles E. Grassley, U.S. Senate

RE: SECOND ADDENDUM TO LAMBROS' AUGUST 09, 2001, LETTER & AFFIDAVIT.

of limitation and **CONSPIRACY CHARGES** under Brazilian Law. See, Attached EXHIBIT A (December 19, 1997 letter from Attorney Dole to Lambros.)

Attorney Dr. Roberto B. Dias da Silva stated the following facts, as to Brazilian Law:

1. Cocaine consumption carries a sentence in Brazil of between 6 months and one (1) year (Law No. 6368/76, Article 16);
2. Cocaine trafficking is 3-15 years (Law No. 6368/76, Article 12);
3. As for conspiracy, Dr. Roberto says Brazilian jurisprudence does include this legal principle, referred to in Brazil's Penal Code as "concurso de agentes." In fact, conspiracy to distribute cocaine is SPECIFICALLY ADDRESSED in Law No. 6368, Article 14, and carries a sentence of 3-10 years and a statute of limitation of 16 years.

See, EXHIBIT A. Also see, PANG, 940 P.2d 1293, 1318 ("... or is given a punishment more severe than the one applicable at the time of the request for extradition") & 1358.

The above proves that the Brazilian Supreme Court and the United States Department of State knew Lambros could not be extradited from Brazil on Count One (1) of his indictment, conspiracy to distribute cocaine, as they both were informed that the only sentence Lambros could receive was a mandatory life sentence without parole. See, U.S. vs. LAMBROS, 65 F.3d 698 (8th Cir. 1995). See, Article XI Treaty.

Also, the U.S. District Court for the District of Minnesota, was obligated to follow the laws of Brazil and not sentence Lambros to a sentence of more than **TEN (10) YEARS** for conspiracy to distribute cocaine, as charged in Count One (1) of Lambros' indictment. See, "The Dual Criminality Doctrine." Also See, "MEXICAN RULING LIMITS EXTRADITION, Those facing life won't go to U.S.," article within the STAR TRIBUNE, January 20, 2002, by the New York Times. EXHIBIT B.

"... The maximum sentence in Mexico is 40 years, although sometimes a 60-year term may be imposed."

"The charges against him filed in U.S. District Court in New York City - two counts of running a 'continuing criminal enterprise' - carry a maximum sentence of life in prison for each charge and a \$4 million fine. Law enforcement officials in Mexico said the U.S. attorney's office in New York might have to seek a new indictment on lesser charges, CARRYING A MAXIMUM 20-YEAR SENTENCE, against Villanueva, 55." (emphasis added)

See, Exhibit B.

September 20, 2002

Lambros' letter to the Honorable Charles E. Grassley, U.S. Senate

RE: **SECOND ADDENDUM TO LAMBROS' AUGUST 09, 2001, LETTER & AFFIDAVIT.**

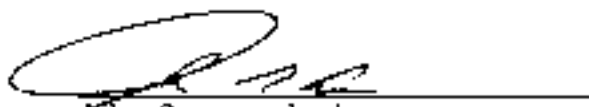
Thanking you and your staff and the members of the United States Senate "Committee on the Judiciary" and their staff for your continued consideration and investigation into my denial of due process in Brazil and the United States, torture, forced brain control implantation, and illegal extradition from Brazil to the United States.

Please feel free to contact and communicate freely with me, as to any unclear facts.

Also, I'm pleased to inform you that I've established a petition online to support my cause, "PETITION FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY TO INVESTIGATE U.S. SENIOR DISTRICT COURT JUDGE ROBERT G. RENNER, DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA, AS TO HIS BREACH OF PUBLIC TRUST AND ABUSE OF JUDICIAL POWER." See, www.PetitionOnline.com/jlambros/petition.html

The above entitled PETITION is addressed to you and I'll forward copy of same with signatures in January 2003 and final copy with signatures directly from Petition Online to your office in June 2003.

Respectfully submitted,



John Gregory Lambros

Reg. No. 00436-124

U.S. Penitentiary Leavenworth

P.O. Box 1000

Leavenworth, Kansas 66048-1000 USA

Web site: www.brazilboycott.org

www.members.aol.com/FalseBeliefs

(New web site)

EXHIBIT C: November 12, 1996, Lambros letter to U.S. Judge Renner "DEPATTERING ROOMS."
c:

1. Charles W. Stone, Stone and Associates, 8604 Second Avenue, Suite 222, Silver Spring, MD 20910;
2. Lambros family;
3. Release within BOYCOTT BRAZIL, web site: www.brazilboycott.org
4. E-Mail release to global Boycott Brazil supporters.

LAW OFFICES OF
BROWNE & RESSLER

A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
EXCHANGE BUILDING
PENTHOUSE SUITE
921 SECOND AVENUE
SEATTLE, WA 98104-1840

JOHN HENRY BROWNE
ALLEN & RESSLER

TIMOTHY DOLE
ASSOCIATE

TELEPHONE
206 434-7334
FAX
206 434-8228

December 19, 1997

John Gregory Lambros
Reg. No. 00436-124
USP Leavenworth, P.O. Box 1000
Leavenworth, KS 66048-1000

Dear Mr. Lambros:

Although we provided him with no retainer for his work, Dr. Roberto B. Dias da Silva decided to respond anyway to our letter, in which we posed your questions about statutes of limitation and conspiracy charges under Brazilian law. Here are his responses.

Statutes of limitation (S.O.L.) are referred to in Article 109 of Brazil's Penal Code (*Código Penal*) as "*prazos de prescrição*," and would vary depending on what maximum sentence is associated with a particular charge. (Dr. Roberto mentions that statutes of limitation are cut in half when a defendant was younger than 21 years old or older than 70 at the time of the crime, but we presume that this principle would not help your case.) Cocaine consumption carries a sentence in Brazil of between 6 months and 1 year (Law No. 6368/76, Article 16), and the S.O.L. would run in 4 years. Cocaine trafficking is 3-15 years (Law No. 6368/76, Article 12), and the S.O.L. would run in 20 years.

As for conspiracy, Dr. Roberto says Brazilian jurisprudence does include this legal principle, referred to in Brazil's Penal Code as "*concurso de agentes*." In fact, conspiracy to distribute cocaine is specifically addressed in Law No. 6368, Article 14, and carries a sentence of 3-10 years and an S.O.L. of 16 years.

Although we have secured this information for you, we continue to doubt it will assist your present legal situation in any way. We do not have the Brazilian law school mailing addresses you requested, and have concluded more generally that we cannot assist you further with your case. We recommend you seek competent legal counsel in Kansas.

Sincerely,



Timothy Dole
Attorney at Law

EXHIBIT A.

September 20, 2002, Letter to
Senator Grassley from Lambros.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 20 • 2002

Mexican ruling limits extradition

Those facing life won't go to U.S.

New York Times

MEXICO CITY — Mexico's Supreme Court has blocked the extradition of criminal suspects facing life sentences in the United States, confounding U.S. authorities seeking to convict defendants accused of drug trafficking and murder.

The ruling, handed down in October but published in full last month, has stopped the extradition of more than 70 high-profile defendants.

The decision is rooted in Mexico's constitution, which says that all people are capable of rehabilitation. A life sentence, the court ruled, flies in the face of that concept. The maximum sentence in Mexico is 40 years, although sometimes a 60-year term may be imposed.

The prisoners for whom extradition has been barred include a former state governor, Mario Villanueva, indicted in New York on charges of smuggling 200 tons of cocaine into the United States. Another is Augustin Vazquez Mendoza, who was on the FBI's list of the 10 most-wanted fugitives, charged with the 1994 murder of an undercover drug-enforcement officer in Arizona.

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) spent six years and more than \$1 million pursuing Vazquez before his arrest in July 2000. Now it appears that in order to extradite him, Arizona may have to dismiss the case and try him on lesser charges.

Similarly, the indictment against Villanueva, a fugitive for two years before his arrest in May 2001, will have to be redrawn if he is ever to face justice in the United States, officials said.

The court, in a 6-2 ruling, said a life sentence negated the Mexican constitution's provisions for rehabilitation. "It would be absurd to hope to rehabilitate the criminal if there were no chance of his returning to society," Justice Roman Palacios wrote for the majority.

Trafficking

The decision was a bitter pill for U.S. officials, who cite the Villanueva and Vazquez cases as crucial for establishing a foundation of justice in matters between the countries.

Villanueva, governor of the state of Quintana Roo from 1993 to 1999, is the highest-ranking Latin American politician to face drug charges filed in a U.S. court since the arrest of Gen. Manuel Noriega, the dictator of Panama, in 1989. Villanueva is accused of working with traffickers to import cocaine into the United States, taking a \$500,000 bribe for every major shipment that passed through his state in the mid-1990s.

The charges against him filed in U.S. District Court in New York City — two counts of running a "continuing criminal enterprise" — carry a maximum sentence of life in prison for each charge and a \$1 million fine. Law enforcement officials in Mexico said the U.S. attorney's office in New York might have to seek a new indictment on lesser charges, carrying a maximum 20-year sentence, against Villanueva, 55.

Vazquez, 51, is charged as the mastermind in the 1994 killing of Richard Fass, a U.S. DEA agent working undercover, in Glendale, Ariz.

The state of Arizona charges that Vazquez ordered that Fass be killed to recoup a 22-pound shipment of methamphetamine and the \$180,000 that Fass had brought along to pay for it. After six years as a fugitive, and a national manhunt, he was arrested by Mexican authorities 18 months ago.

But last week, a judge ruled that the recent Mexican Supreme Court decision barred his extradition. Arizona has two hard choices if it wants to try Vazquez: drop the murder charge or promise Mexico that he will receive a fixed sentence of 60 years or less if convicted.

EXHIBIT B.

September 20, 2002
Letter to Senator
Grassley.

5

November 12, 1996

John Gregory Lambros
Reg. No. 00436-124
USP Leavenworth
P.O. Box 1000
Leavenworth, Kansas 66048-1000

Douglas Ray Peterson
Assistant U.S. Attorney
U.S. Federal Courthouse
District of Minnesota
316 North Robert Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

U.S. Federal Judge Robert
G. Renner
Room 748
Warren E. Burger Federal Bldg.
316 North Robert Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
Tel. (612) 290-3071
U.S. Certified Mail No.
2-209-886-175

RE: RESENTENCING IN U.S. vs. LAMBROS, CR-4-89-82(05), NEWLY
DISCOVERED INFORMATION REGARDING U.S. ARMY "DEPATTERNING/
GRID ROOMS" KNOWN AS THE "BOX" OR "WHITE ROOM".

Dear Judge Renner & Mr. Peterson:

I have been given new information as to the U.S. Army's use of "DEPATTERNING/GRID ROOMS". The same type I was held in at the Brazilian Federal Police Station in Brasilia, Brazil and tortured in. Please recall that PURVIS CARTWRIGHT offered information to Attorney Colia Ceisel and other inmates here at USP Leavenworth regarding same and I requested the FBI to interview Cartwright so they may verify same, as Cartwright trained the Brazilians in the use of the "DEPATTERNING/GRID ROOMS/CELL" in Brasilia, Brazil after it was installed by the U.S. Corps of Engineers in the late 1960's.

Civil attorneys interested in my case have been offered information as to the location of such "DEPATTERNING/GRID ROOMS" within the following U.S. Army installations, which they call the "BOX" or "WHITE ROOM":

1. INSCOM HEADQUARTERS
Arlington Hall Station
Arlington, VA.
Located between Glebe & George Mason Blvd., about 1 block from the rear gate of Fort Meyer.
The "WHITE ROOM" is located on the second floor of headquarters. Our deepthroat will testify to the fact that everyone always falls asleep in the room for some strange reason during briefing and debriefing sessions.
2. INSCOM FIELD STATION

EXHIBIT C. September 20, 2002, Letter to Senator Grassley from Lambros.

6
5-4

Camphumphrey, Korea

3. INSCOM FIELD STATION
Key West, Florida
4. INSCOM FIELD STATION
Augsberg, Germany
5. INSCOM FIELD STATION
San Antonio, Texas

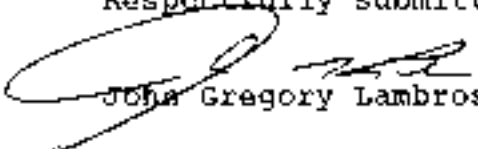
Also U.S. Army staff are used to guard military personal that have returned from overseas stations that have been implanted and depatterned at U.S. Army Walter Reed Medical Hospital, 3rd Ward. During the mid 1980's approximately 3 or 4 persons per year were treated for such problems as foreign governments were trying to drive the individuals crazy with different interfacing techniques.

While writing this letter a past upper echelon government employee has informed me that he has personally visited both of the depatterning/grid rooms in CIA headquarters at Langley, the 4 rooms in Fort Meade and the U.S. Military facility near Stuttgart, Germany.

Hopefully the above information will assist you researching the truth of such technology and how it is being used by Brazil and the United States to enslave humans. God only knows what type of chair one is sitting in these days as the depatterning chair is being used widely.

Thanking you in advance for your assistance in contacting the U.S. Army and the CIA to verify the above information.

Respectfully submitted,



John Gregory Lambros

c:
Attorneys
Human Rights Groups
Attorney Ceisel
Web site posting
Press Release
Lambros family
file

EXHIBIT C. September 20, 2002, Letter to Senator Grassley from Lambros.

7.

M. Bridges, USP Leavenworth Officer, Unit A-3, week of November 11, 1996 offered the information as to INSCOM HEADQUARTERS, Arlington, VA.

Bridges was a M.P. in charge of guarding INSCOM HEADQUARTERS and was placed in the "BOX" "WHITE ROOM" numerous times and always ~~was~~ fell asleep due to the electricity during brain washingd