Police state Germany

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Electronic remote assassination in Germany since 2016

Warning!! Electronic remote assassination has been implemented nationwide in Germany since 2016. Since then, Germany has become a country without human rights. It is no longer a safe country. A travel warning should be issued.

Directed Energy Weapons 1, Technical Possibility in 2011 / Hannelore Kraft, Microwave Terrorism, State Security, Dr. med. Bernd Roggenwallner, Dortmund Police, Berlin Police, Hamburg Police, Annika Joeres

When people talk about attacks with ray weapons, many still think of science fiction, of imagined battles between extraterrestrial space inhabitants.

However, statements like the following clearly contradict this:

“ High power microwave weapons can be... relatively easily and without high costs manufactured by civilians from commercially available components and used for sabotage or extortion purposes” (Protection Commission at the Federal Ministry of the Interior 2001 [62]).

saved in the following PDF file:

https://polizeistaat.wordpress.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/2008_05_mobilfunkwaffen.pdf

This article will briefly and concisely discuss what is feasible and what is not, each point supported by sources that are clearly credible in this context.

Among other things, it is claimed on the internet that the German Federal Republic's state security service, in cooperation with agents recruited for this purpose, uses directed-energy weapons that enable the state security service to target people undesirable in their homes, whereby the attack is precisely directed at the victims, so that other people living in the same area of the home are not affected.

If that were the case, it would basically require two things:

1. The victim would need to be reliably located – through walls or ceilings – so that beams could be directed precisely at the victim.
2. The beams used would have to be able to be directed or focused so that, when aimed at the victim, they would only hit the victim and not another person in the same room.
3. The transmitting antenna must be directed towards the victim according to the radar location via a PC-controlled mini-robot.

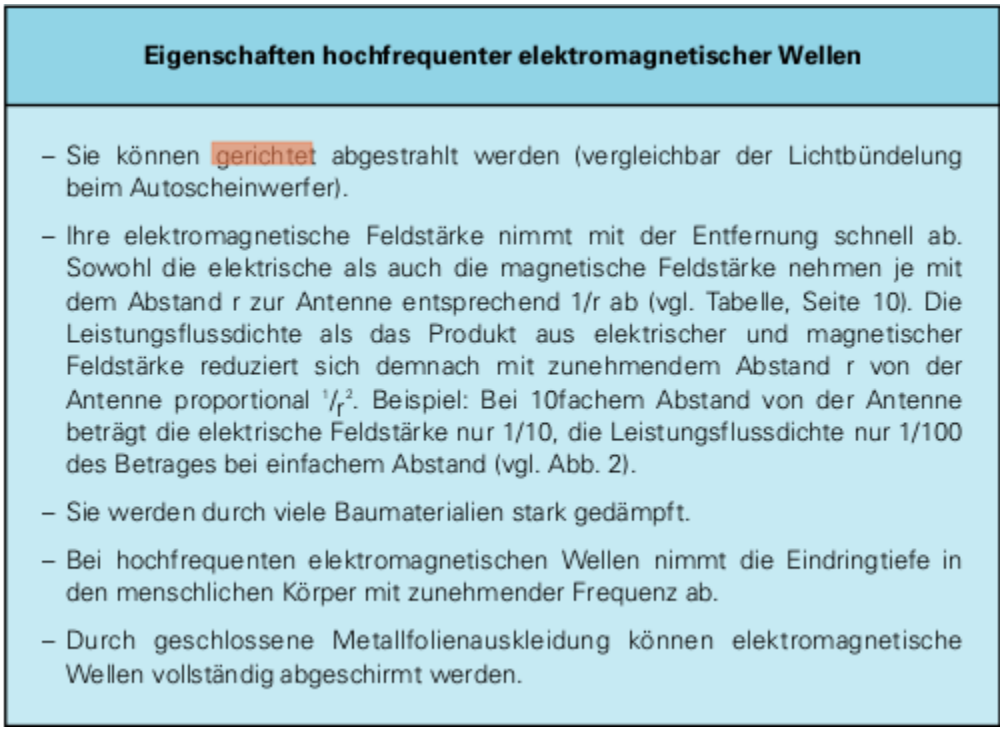
Regarding point 1: Locating people even through thick layers of material is no longer a particular problem these days – there are already commercially available radar devices that fulfill this purpose and make their measurement

data available to a PC for immediate processing. The two screenshots below prove this, and you can view these screenshots by clicking on them (this opens a screenshot as an image) and then clicking again to enlarge them:





Regarding point 2: High-frequency electromagnetic waves can be focused, as can be seen, among other things, in an information leaflet from the Bavarian Ministry for Regional Development and Environmental Affairs from 2003:



Eigenschaften hochfrequenter elektromagnetischer Wellen

- Sie können gerichtet abgestrahlt werden (vergleichbar der Lichtbündelung beim Autoscheinwerfer).
- Ihre elektromagnetische Feldstärke nimmt mit der Entfernung schnell ab. Sowohl die elektrische als auch die magnetische Feldstärke nehmen je mit dem Abstand r zur Antenne entsprechend 1/r ab (vgl. Tabelle, Seite 10). Die Leistungsflussdichte als das Produkt aus elektrischer und magnetischer Feldstärke reduziert sich demnach mit zunehmendem Abstand r von der Antenne proportional $^{1}/_{r^2}$. Beispiel: Bei 10fachem Abstand von der Antenne beträgt die elektrische Feldstärke nur 1/10, die Leistungsflussdichte nur 1/100 des Betrages bei einfachem Abstand (vgl. Abb. 2).
- Sie werden durch viele Baumaterialien stark gedämpft.
- Bei hochfrequenten elektromagnetischen Wellen nimmt die Eindringtiefe in den menschlichen Körper mit zunehmender Frequenz ab.
- Durch geschlossene Metallfolienauskleidung können elektromagnetische Wellen vollständig abgeschirmt werden.

The image can be found in the complete information brochure of the Bavarian Ministry for Regional Development and Environmental Affairs, which I have saved as a PDF file on this blog:

https://polizeistaat.wordpress.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/eigenschaften-em-wellen-gerichtet.pdf

The fact that the information leaflet uses car headlights as an example for better understanding, even for those without technical expertise, does not mean that electromagnetic rays cannot be focused more tightly than car headlights. High-tech has long made it possible to focus microwave beams much more precisely; here is an article from 2004 (double-clicking will display the original, readable size):



Regarding point 3: Computer-controlled robotics has been used in car production since the 1980s, enabling manufacturing tolerances as low as one thousandth of a millimeter (!) even back then. Nowadays, even Fischertechnik

offers PC-controlled robotics, no more expensive than a model railway with a few extras (double-clicking enlarges the image for a readable version):



The technical basis for targeted attacks on a person from neighboring apartments or parked cars is therefore clearly in place:

- The person is located using radar.
- The radar transmits the data to a standard PC virtually without any time loss.
- A program runs on the PC that controls the alignment of the directional transmitting antenna via a mini-robot that does nothing other than move the transmitting antenna in the desired direction – aiming at the victim.
- At the same time, the program offers the possibility to adjust the strength (amplitude) and wave patterns (frequencies/wavelengths) with which transmission should take place.

Anyone who thinks this requires technical equipment the size of a fitted kitchen is mistaken: The radar tracking device in the article above is no bigger than a briefcase, and of course, much smaller versions are now available. Furthermore, anyone who looks at the component in the 2004 article that can direct electromagnetic waves will also realize that a corresponding transmitting antenna doesn't need to be any larger than, for example, a directional microphone.

When people talk about "radar", many only think of something like this:

And large radar systems are certainly necessary if a ship on the ocean is to be monitored from its entire surroundings up to a distance of, for example, 30 km, and even more so, of course, if, for example, it is necessary to listen in over unimaginably large distances into space.

However, if the goal is only to monitor a distance of perhaps 10 or 20, or at most 80 meters, and to track a target point once found, i.e., not to constantly monitor the entire space of a sphere with a radius of up to 80 meters, then the technical effort is very low, and the devices can be correspondingly compact.

Even a mini-robot that has no other function than to control two axes so that a directional antenna can be rotated in any direction can be built very small and handy.

In principle, with today's technology, it is entirely possible to target someone in a neighboring apartment with high-frequency electromagnetic radiation without affecting anyone else. It doesn't even require a person to be permanently present: the interaction of radar, PC, mini-robot, and transmitting antenna is essentially automated – controlled entirely by a computer program. If manual intervention is desired, the local PC can also communicate – for example, encrypted via high-speed internet – with a PC in a completely different location, allowing everything to be monitored and controlled remotely.

No million-euro investments are needed to make this technically feasible. As long as standard products suffice, the cost of a complete setup should be well below €10,000. Furthermore, it should be noted that the devices show minimal wear and tear during use, meaning they can be used repeatedly for years.

This proves that the German state security's alleged use of directed-energy weapons against undesirable persons from neighboring apartments is possible, and at a cost that is likely to be significantly lower than the cost of constant surveillance, since the latter requires at least four to five cars and drivers – around the clock – especially for highly mobile individuals.

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