

Virginia Medical Freedom Alliance

VAMFA.org

To: everyone who concerned about our Food Security and Disruption of Food Chain

The members of the Virginia Medical Freedom Alliance (VAMFA) are very much concerned with the current state of agriculture. For example, a significant percentage of beef processing in the United States today is controlled by four major players. We see that the pressures on small, independent farmers, as well as cattlemen and processors to compete and stay in business are increasing.

VAMFA feels an urgent need to figure out how independent farmers, and particularly meat producers, can join forces with concerned consumers in their communities to ensure the mutual sustainability of the consumers' food supply and the independent beef, pork and poultry producers' livelihoods.

We all are witnessing a global war on the existing food supply chain. Within just the last 12 - 24 months or so we have seen milk production was hindered, millions of chickens culled – with bogus claims of avian flu, huge egg production facilities burned to the ground, meat processing plants going up in flames, thousands of heads of cattle killed in one way or another. Mainstream media is pounding “research” that claims that small farming is six (6) times more damaging to the environment than synthetic food production, or that the backyard chicken pose a risk of zoonotic infections – in essence, to incite public sentiment that the agricultural methods which have been used for thousands of years are very dangerous for the planet and for the people, all of that is being done with the aim of dis-encouraging communal food security projects.

All of the above is actually in accordance with the Agricultural Agreement that Countries signed at the COP28 in the fall of 2023: <https://www.cop28.com/en/food-and-agriculture>

VAMFA strongly believes that building a parallel society with its own economy is critically important for ensuring the well-being of the community and for thwarting the goals of the globalists (Control the Food, Control the People). We developed a draft proposal to form farmer/consumer associations or co-ops, with potential ways to trade essential goods and services as the need for that might come soon (Appendix I). We also suggest practical steps to promote local cooperation (Appendix II).

Respectfully,

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Appendix I Draft Proposal

Goal: To preserve and promote *unregulated, direct farmer – consumer cooperation* for mutual survival and benefit by fostering and building the availability and exchange of locally grown products, home-produced food and other mutually beneficial products and services among members of local communities and farmers.

As a result of discussions and interviews with a variety of knowledgeable sources, farmers and general public, as well as reviewing the practical tryouts, we have identified the following trends and threats in the marketplace that, if left unchecked, will eventually severely hamper the ability of local farmers to survive and thus substantially disrupt the consumer food supply chain:

- Government Over-Regulation
 - Ever increasing rules, regulations and costs imposed by the FDA and USDA make it increasingly hard for local independent farmers to provide locally sourced food profitably.
 - The Green Economy/Carbon net-zero agenda is a false flag for livestock extermination and farm closures.
- Pressure to implement GMO, hormones, vaccinations, preservatives, artificial coloring chemicals, and other harmful and/or absolutely unnecessary ingredients and processing methods.
 - Many believe that these foods are unhealthy to eat, and the supportive scientific evidence exists.
 - The current way of production is very damaging for the environment.
- Strains in the Supply of Critical Farming Equipment
 - 2019 and the advent of Covid brought severe disruptions in the supply chains for many key manufacturing parts, resulting in extremely low inventories of new and used farm implements/machinery. Low inventory levels persist and are creating production issues for Virginia farmers.
- Intentional Disruptions to Food Supply Chains
 - Millions of chickens have been killed across the county due to often unsubstantiated claims of Avian flu.
 - Thousands of head of beef cattle have been mysteriously killed in multiple locations in the U.S.
 - Multiple, massive fires have destroyed some of the largest U.S. egg and meat processing plants.
- Disruptions of Transportation
 - Covid lockdowns also triggered major disruptions in U.S. agricultural transportation systems, greatly affecting our food supply. Disruptions persist due to fewer trucks on the road, fewer drivers, higher fuel costs, and decaying infrastructure.
- Inevitable Revision of Monetary System/Vulnerability of the Banking System
 - The globalists' push for a shift to a central bank digital currency (CBDC) (and the *associated digital ID and social credit scoring*) would take away consumers' and farmers' financial freedom and privacy to spend our dollars with whomever, whenever and on whatever they wish. That freedom will be a thing of the past and could greatly impact the financial stability of local independent producers.
 - Growing concerns about the banking system (*vulnerability, fragility, impending*

collapse), which likely will be the excuse to massive implementation to CBDC, which is already happening.

While there is a growing call for consumers to consider growing at least some of their own food, the reality is that **many consumers do not have the land, space, time, knowledge or skills to do so**. However, many consumers most likely would be willing to participate in producing food in cooperation with other members of the community if there are setting where it is not extremely hard for them to begin with their participation in this process. On the other hand, those who have the necessary resources to foster such a cooperation, after making an initial investment of resources, their time and efforts in helping community members to get handy with the agricultural methods and techniques, will see in return both help of very devoted and loyal workers and a steady and reliable consumer base.

This is where the farmer – consumer cooperative (co-op, coop) comes into play. The coop would operate as a barter system between farmers and their consumer community, without profit and without exchange of government-controlled currency. Alternatively, a cooperative may choose to operate on the basis of members' joint responsibility and joint ownership of the crops. External transactions, such as between a farmer and supplier of equipment or supplies, would require some form of non-government “payment”, perhaps a form of crypto currency. We feel that this matter is necessary to discuss, as the implementation of CBDC is inevitable, and we must create a system outside of this “digital prison”. If the CBDC is enacted, the coop concept provides an alternative option for survival (food and basic essential services) to consumers and farmers who wish to avoid participating in the “digital prison” system.

Our goal is to create a proof-of-concept model of such a cooperative. A single standalone coop would be fragile. To be successful, it would be critical for other similar groups to organize and support each other. The consumer demand to source at least some of their food directly from growers currently exceeds the availability of sources. Once a successful model cooperative system is established, we anticipate that it will attract consumers from many walks of life that are willing to provide their services, products or labor in exchange for locally grown meats, dairy and produce.

We envision that consumer members will actually have a stake in their coop's farm and/or farm products, such as “shares” of livestock or crops. In exchange, members that are healthcare professionals, lawyers and accountants could offer medical, legal, accounting and bookkeeping services, respectively. Other consumers could provide teaching, childcare, sewing, or transportation/distribution, construction, automotive or other repair services. All consumers could provide farm labor.

Cooperation between area farmers should be developed with the goal of shared production. Ideally, farms will provide complimentary products. Each farm will focus on a specific product(s) so that a wide mix of essential foods would be available to the community, with each farm providing part of the overall mix. Ideally, the farmers would cooperate to create local food processing facilities, as has been done successfully in France and many other countries. Some other models are already available throughout the U.S. – such as community gardens, neighborhood gardens, freedom cells, etc.

Through the concept of shared ownership, consumer members would be considered food producers so that government regulations related to sold food items would not apply. Transportation issues would be minimized as most of the food distribution would be at the local level. An accounting system would need to be developed to establish the value of a share in livestock or crops and the exchange value of a consumer member's labor or services. A “local coupon” system, records of contributed labor and assets, or any other suitable form of independent non-monetary system, could be developed as means of accounting in support of barter or trade within the community.

When producers are also consumers, the issues relates to use of GMO, synthetic hormones, pesticides and other unhealthy substances and techniques will be resolved on the basis of common sense.

Appendix II

Action Plan

Securing Communities' Food Supplies

1. Re-learn intentional community building and relational living.
2. Encourage a paradigm shift from being consumers to becoming producers and active participants in the local agricultural community via on-site experiences (e.g., informational visits, apprenticeships/educational programs which could represent another farm revenue stream), labor (e.g., volunteer, paid, apprentices, or in barter).
3. Educate and encourage an agrarian mindset connected to preparing menus and eating local foods in season as much as possible to reduce the support of lesser quality unripe and/or altered foods with long transit times.
4. Develop classes in meal preparation and long term food storage to maximize investments in quality food purchasing (preservation, canning).
5. Encourage community co-ops, buying clubs and herd shares to benefit producer and consumer alike.
6. Create driving/shipping circuits for buying products locally/in state from small producers as much as possible, perhaps by co-op members taking turns driving.
7. Divide the state into regions. Locate the farmers and producers by region to identify regional foods in abundance and expose gaps that represent sourcing opportunities.
8. Designate zones of locality like in permaculture (e.g., Zone 1 (50 miles), Zone 2 (150 miles), Zone 3 (250 miles))
9. Create a collaborative coalition of like-minded grassroots organizations (consumers and producers) who are concerned about food and farm security to share information and ideas and coordinate efforts and actions.
10. Create a communications and action management platform to connect consumers with farmers and producers.
11. Connect would-be future farmers with veteran farmers in mentoring programs.
12. Create local investment funds to connect would-be farmers with financiers to aid in land acquisition/leasing with special incentives to produce the foods lacking in a community.
13. Create apprenticeships and opportunities for farmers to connect with skilled support families/teams for back-up relief, so farmers are able to cope with emergencies and go away on vacation with dependable competent labor coverage.

14. Encourage more skilled on-farm butchers and provide apprenticeships. Sell shares of meat animals similar to raw milk herd shares, with “owners” paying for on-site processing of “their” meat (Prime Act).
15. Provide consumer assurance of husbandry practices regarding use of vaccines (e.g., pledge not to use mRNA genetic technologies) and medications (e.g., antibiotics, anabolic steroids, zilpaterol).
16. Promote the philosophy and practice of regenerative agriculture.
17. Structure an exchange system for all income levels (e.g., include bartering labor or other services in exchange for quality food products).
18. Encourage cash as the preferred payment form to increase profit and reduce fees and third-party involvement.