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VER/NA/3301-28

Biohybrid Nanoelectromechanical Systems (NEMS) 2028: A Manufactured Crisis

Period Covered: January 2028 – December 2031

December 12, 2031

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PUBLISHED IN PARTNERSHIP WITH COFFEE PEOPLE ZINE

The Blight: A Manufactured Crisis

This exposé examines the deliberate actions taken by Verdantis, a U.S.-based biotechnology company, in engineering the blight that devastated Vietnam in early 2028. The blight, which quickly spread and reached the San Francisco Bay Area by early 2029, was officially designated by the World Health Organization (WHO) as the Southeast Asian Agricultural Pathogen (SAAP). However, to accurately reflect its artificial and engineered origins, this exposé will refer to it as the Biohybrid NEMS (Nano electromechanical Systems) blight of 2028.

The Onset of the Blight

In 2028, Vietnam encountered a nationwide blight of unprecedented magnitude. Initially affecting only coffea canephora (Robusta) farms, the outbreak swiftly spread to other crops, including lychee, dragon fruit, water spinach, mustard greens, bitter melon, rice, and maize. Within three months, Vietnam's agricultural output plummeted by 84%. The blight compromised the country's agricultural infrastructure, rendering approximately 75% of irrigation systems and farming equipment inoperable and inflicting extensive damage on critical storage and distribution facilities.

The blight became a focal point of international concern, with the WHO warning of a potential global threat. Rather than extending aid, nearly all countries imposed embargoes on Vietnamese trade and enforced stringent travel restrictions, fearing a crisis similar to the COVID-19 pandemic. Supplies were air-dropped into Vietnam and delivered via unmanned boats and drones operated by allies. These efforts, however, proved insufficient, plunging Vietnam into a severe humanitarian disaster characterized by widespread famine.

Three months into the famine, Verdantis introduced a solution: genetically modified (GMO) seeds engineered to resist the blight. The rapid development of these seeds suggests Verdantis possessed prior knowledge of the blight's characteristics, showing preemptive research and preparation before the outbreak. These seeds, designed to enhance resistance over successive generations, came at a significant cost—destroying existing crops and creating an exclusive dependence on Verdantis' proprietary seeds. This dependence was enforced through restrictive licensing agreements and intellectual property rights that legally barred farmers from using or cultivating other seed varieties. This strategy sought to monopolize Vietnam's agricultural industry, compelling the nation to rely solely on Verdantis for survival.

Corporate Expansion and Control

The crisis in Vietnam was not an isolated incident but part of a larger strategy of corporate expansion, using biotechnology to control. Verdantis' actions were deliberate, with a clear intent to create dependency and profit from the blight they orchestrated. Evidence supporting this claim includes leaked internal documents outlining Verdantis' market control strategies and insider testimony from former employees who witnessed the pre-planned nature of the response to the crisis.

Huỳnh Nguyễn Mai, a Vietnamese coffee farmer from Gia Lai, escaped the country during the height of the blight. Determined to understand why the blight had not affected other major coffee-producing regions and agricultural hubs, she traveled to India, Ethiopia, Yemen, and the entirety of the Levant. During her travels, Mai noted discrepancies suggesting that the blight's containment was anything but natural. Her findings implicated Verdantis in using relief efforts and humanitarian aid as a facade to expand and spread the blight to other countries. By collaborating with organizations like the American Red Cross, Verdantis extended its influence through clean water initiatives and other "mission trips" purportedly aimed at improving the lives of coffee farmers, masking their true intentions for control and exploitation.

Mai began organizing farmers across affected regions, rallying them to resist corporate control and colonization by forming cooperatives and reclaiming ownership of their production processes. Her advocacy empowered farmers to reject dependency on multinational corporations like Verdantis, and the movement—dubbed "Swarming Locusts"—gained momentum through her leadership.

The Unanticipated Package

On March 15th, approximately two weeks after Verdantis announced their breakthrough against the blight in Vietnam, Elias Walker, an undergraduate researcher at the UC Davis Coffee Center, received a package containing vacuum-sealed bags: a pound of roasted coffee, green coffee, several bags of soil, and a handful of Robusta seeds, along with a simple note: "Vietnam. Verdantis." The absence of a return label was notable. This mysterious package became the starting point of his investigation into Verdantis' involvement in the blight.

Elias used the contents of the package to set up a sample experiment in the university's hydroponics lab. The following day, the UC Davis Administration warned against using unauthorized biological materials

on campus, citing the blight in Vietnam as a cautionary example of how unauthorized biological materials could lead to widespread devastation. Believing his experiment unrelated to the incident, Elias continued his research undeterred, moving his project to his dorm.

Elias persisted with his experiments despite inadequate lab equipment. On March 28th, Ava Moreau, Elias' roommate and a fellow biology student specializing in soil chemistry, discovered that coffee seeds planted in her Terra-Pryclium soil—enhanced to boost nutrient absorption—showed signs of growth. This unexpected breakthrough prompted deeper exploration of the soil samples Elias had received.

A Breakthrough Discovery

The experiments expanded, employing various soil compositions to isolate the factors influencing growth. During this phase, anomalies in the original soil samples were observed—tiny, nearly imperceptible particles. Ava used the university’s laboratories to observe these particles under Scanning and Transmission Electron Microscopes, revealing significant details on the nanometer scale.

These particles were identified as Biohybrid NEMS—Nano electromechanical systems, which are nanoscale devices designed to interact seamlessly with biological environments. NEMS integrates electrical and mechanical functions at the nanoscale, enabling precise manipulation of biological processes. The NEMS identified appeared capable of influencing biological processes, such as nutrient uptake and cellular functions, within plant and soil ecosystems. Elias and Ava concluded the NEMS induced the blight by manipulating the soil’s nutrient profile and interfering directly with plant cellular processes, leading to stunted growth and nutrient deficiencies.

To test this hypothesis, experiments were conducted to isolate the NEMS from the soil samples and observe their behavior under varying conditions. During one experiment, Elias and Ava accidentally deactivated the “host” NEMS—the central controller of a specific cluster—affecting the entire cluster. However, they could not determine the exact procedure that led to this outcome.

The Blight Expands

On April 2nd, following Ava’s examination of the NEMS under the microscope, a strange blight began spreading across campus. Early

signs included yellowing leaves, root rot, and stunted growth in dormitory plants. By late April, the blight's progression caused a formal investigation by the university administration and the Department of Plant Sciences. Security teams and representatives from Verdantis and the Department of Homeland Security conducted a comprehensive sweep to identify the source of the contamination.

In response, Elias and Ava destroyed all remaining samples, including contaminated plants. With Ava's help, Elias extracted an encrypted data set detailing their findings on the NEMS. They fled campus to avoid immediate repercussions, though their sudden disappearance raised suspicions. By early May, the blight escalated into a full-scale crisis, jeopardizing UC Davis and the region's agricultural stability as the NEMS Blight spiraled out of control.

A Meeting with the Professor

With no other leads and a growing awareness of the need for greater expertise, Elias and Ava located Dr. Benn Hastings, a UC Davis professor who had originally been involved in the development of NEMS technology before being forcibly removed from the project by Verdantis. Hastings explained that Verdantis had seized control of the research, reversing the intended purpose of the NEMS from soil enhancement to a tool for corporate control.

Hastings revealed that their original research had uncovered a way to inhibit the NEMS' activity, which explained the stark contrast between their thriving garden and the deteriorating neighboring properties. Hastings neutralized the NEMS' impact by introducing specific microbial communities and applying tailored soil amendments, effectively halting their progress. They also provided Elias and Ava with a list of independent agricultural scientists with no ties to Verdantis, offering a network of allies to challenge Verdantis' influence and expose the truth.

The evidence gathered by Hastings, Elias, and Ava revealed Verdantis' deliberate manipulation to create dependency on their proprietary inputs, trapping farmers in a cycle of dependency.

Legal Troubles

After spending a significant period underground, evading both the university's scrutiny and Verdantis' reach, it became clear to Elias that action was imperative. The prospect of allowing their extensive research to languish in obscurity was untenable. With determination, he resolved to present their findings at UC Davis formally. He

harbored the belief that sharing their work through official channels could play a pivotal role in exposing the truth and starting the restoration of the soil ravaged by the blight.

In his possession was this meticulously compiled exposé, detailing the intricate microbial interactions and potential strategies to mitigate the damage wrought by the NEMS. However, he was unaware of the extent to which Verdantis' influence permeated the university's infrastructure.

Upon his return, Elias was unexpectedly detained by university authorities, who cited violations of safety protocols, conspiracy to commit terrorism and unauthorized usage of foreign material. However, the written publication was also released simultaneously, making the findings public. The information Elias had gathered about Verdantis' manipulative practices and their role in engineering the blight reached trusted media outlets and began to spread, ensuring that the truth could not be buried.

This exposé concludes with the release of Elias' findings, complete with all citations, resources, and supporting evidence.

To stay informed and contribute further evidence against Verdantis, **text SWARM to +1 (415) 549-1466.**

From Soil to Sovereignty,
We Sow Resistance to Reap Revolution
Together We Swarm.

—In solidarity,

Mai, Elias, Benn, Ava