The Redistribution of Killing: Plants, Labor, and Paraguay’s Long Green Revolution

Since the early 2000s, Paraguay’s soy boom has been alternately experienced as both an economic miracle and a fast-moving environmental and social disaster. Engulfing most of the country's arable land, smallholder colonies and remaining forests with soy monocrops, activists have long marched under the succinct banner "soy kills." This paper analyses the soy boom using local political idioms of living and killing to make sense of soy’s vital destructiveness. Along the way, it situates the soy boom in Paraguay’s long green revolution, the vitalist theories that have long animated it, and the other plants and people’s who have engaged in agrarian killing through different waves of nationalist development.

Kregg Hetherington studies environment and infrastructure in transition, the bureaucratic state and international development in Latin America. His most recent book, Guerrilla Auditors, is an ethnography of peasant land struggles in Paraguay, and of how rural thinking about property and information come into conflict with bureaucratic reform projects promoted by international experts. His current research looks at how the soybean boom in Latin America’s southern cone transforms the relationship between states, plants and people, along with a range of other humans and non-humans. At Concordia he leads a research group on Infrastructure and Environment, and a new Ethnography Lab for collaborative, applied research.