# 1ac

=1AC – Bronx Science DM=

===1AC – Centralized Injustice===

====Contention one is centralized injustice====

====Centralized solar energy is inevitable globally – especially in Mexico====

\*\*Parkinson 13\*\*, founding editor of RenewEconomy.com.au, an Australian-based website that provides news and analysis on cleantech, carbon, and climate issues. (Giles Parkinson "How the Solar PV Industry Became a Global Phenomenon" 9/12/13 [[http://cleantechnica.com/2013/09/12/how-the-solar-pv-industry-became-a-global-phenomenon/-http://cleantechnica.com/2013/09/12/how-the-solar-pv-industry-became-a-global-phenomenon/]]) //NKG

The recent slew of quarterly reports from the world~’s major solar PV manufacturers have delivered

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generate a return in the "higher mid teens" for these projects.

====Status-quo efforts to provide energy access have failed – millions of rural communities in Mexico face energy poverty that strikes at the heart of human quality of life – the plan alleviates it ====

\*\*Ilaca and Santos 11\*\* (Christiane llaca is Co-Manager Project Ciudad Rural, Puebla Mexico and SEDESO Ministry of Social development, Puebla, Mexico. Carlos Santos has a Masters in Science, Florida Institute of Technology, the U.S.A. and Systems Engineer, UDLA, Mexico. He is also a freelance IT consultant "Sustainable Development as an Aid in Fighting Poverty" 2011 [[http://www.interpv.net/market/market\_view.asp?idx=753%26part\_code=)//NKG-http://www.interpv.net/market/market\_view.asp?idx=753%26part\_code=)//NKG]]

During the last decade, few projects related to PV technology have been made to

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changes; poor people just need the tools to be able to develop.

====Specifically, indigenous communities in Mexico are disproportionately affected by water deprivation and elite commodification of nature – allowing resource autonomy sustains indigenous culture and is a pre-requisite to environmental justice====

\*\*Carruthers, 8\*\* Associate Professor in the Department of Political Science at San Diego State University (David V. Carruthers "Environmental Justice in Latin America: Problems, Promise, and Practice" February 2008) //NKG

Today we call the ongoing expansion of the capitalist world system "globalization." Globalization

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we ought to interpret and interact with nature are constructed by all peoples.

====This system of environmental injustice creates disposable populations and threatens an emerging apocalypse that demands challenging short term catastrophe focus - visible violence develops from subterranean structures of inequity====

\*\*Nixon ~’9\*\* ~~[Rob, Professor of English at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, "NEOLIBERALISM, SLOW VIOLENCE, AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL PICARESQUE", MFS Modern Fiction Studies, Volume 55 number 3, Fall 2009, [[http://sustainabilityparadox.commons.gc.cuny.edu/files/2010/09/Nixon-Neoliberalism2.pdf-http://sustainabilityparadox.commons.gc.cuny.edu/files/2010/09/Nixon-Neoliberalism2.pdf]]~~]

The picaresque proves uncannily effective at dramatizing another critical dimension to the environmentalism of the

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and are pursued into their very dreams by the anxiety of a "nuclear

holocaust" . . . Dangerous, hostile substances lie concealed behind the harmless facades

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casualties claimed, as at Bhopal, by the forces of slow violence.

====This outweighs any impact on probability and magnitude – risk assessment is epistemologically biased towards white male elites who discount the severity of localized environmental hazards in destroying marginalized communities.====

\*\*Verchick 96\*\* ~~[Robert, Assistant Professor, University of Missouri — Kansas City School of Law; J.D., Harvard Law School, 1989, "IN A GREENER VOICE: FEMINIST THEORY AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE" 19 Harv. Women~’s L.J. 23~~]

Because risk assessment is based on statistical measures of risk, policymakers view it as

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military~’s poisoning of Indian land as genocide. n330 ~~[\*85~~] 3.

====And, focus on underlying structures producing violence outweighs a one shot linear cause for conflict====

Hendrick 9 (Diane, University of Bradford, Dept of Peace Studies, "Complexity Theory and Conflict Transformation: An Exploration of Potential and Implications", Centre for Conflict Resolution, June)

John Paul Lederach, drawing on Wheatley, has found the notion of ―process

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of those patterns". (Senge, 1990; 2006 p. 2)

====Energy decision-making avoids complexity – it facilitates a constantly shifting form of organization that adapts and combats injustice====

\*\*Gilchrist 2k\*\* ~~[Alison, BA and MS, Regional Links Manager (England) for the Community Develop- ment Foundation, advising the emerging regional authorities on their strat- egies for community involvement in a variety of government funding programmes and policy initiatives, "The well-connected community: networking to the edge of chaos", COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT JOURNAL VOL. 35 NO. 3 July 2000 pp. 264–275~~]

Organizational studies suggest that network forms of organization provide the most effective means of coping

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of contemporary or contested values of social justice. Oppression, prejudice and social

exclusion hinder and distort communication of information across the system and constrain potentially advantageous collaborative

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participation in community activities and the strength- ening of local democratic processes.

===1AC – Scalar Politics===

====Contention two is scalar politics====

====Uncertainty and nonlinearity are inevitable due to inherent complexity within systems====

Ramalingam et al 8 ~~[Ben, Senior Research Associate at the Overseas Development Institute, and Harry jones at ODI, "Exploring the science of complexity: Ideas and Implications for development and humanitarian efforts" [[http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/docs/833.pdf-http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/docs/833.pdf]] ~~] 10

Concept 4: Nonlinearity5 ~’... the darkest corner of science ~~[is~~] the realm

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offset by the almost universal complaint that the log frame rests on a very

linear logic, which suggests that if Activity A is done, Output B will result, leading to Outcome C and Impact D. This linear idea of cause and effect is profoundly ill-at-ease with the implications of complexity science and, indeed, the experiences of many development practitioners. The authors of the study sum up the problems of the log frame in a way that is key to our discussion of complexity: ~’Unfortunately (for the logical framework approach at least) we are not working with such a selfcontained system and there are so many factors involved which lie beyond the scope of the 27 planned initiative that will change the way things work. Although the LFA makes some attempt to capture these through the consideration of the risks and assumptions, these are limited by the imagination and experience of those involved. As a result the LFA tends to be one-dimensional and fails to reflect the messy realities facing development actors~’ (Bakewell and Garbutt, 2005). Nonlinearity also has clear implications for the increased interest in randomised control trials (RCTs). While the implications of nonlinearity for techniques and tools such as the log frame and RCTs are increasingly well understood by many actors within the aid system, the answer to the deeper question as to whether incorporation of nonlinearity will be feasible, given the pressure on donors to justify aid budgets while having to deal with a reducing headcount, is less clear. The distinction between linearity and nonlinearity can be seen in as providing a theoretical underpinning of the frequently cited tension between upward accountability and learning. It also provides a means to re-frame the debate. If the two goals of accountability and learning are also about different mindsets, the degree to which an appropriate balance can be struck – without exploring these mindsets and the assumptions on which they are based – is open to question. Concept 5: Sensitivity to initial conditions Outline of the concept The behaviours of complex systems are sensitive to their initial conditions. Simply, this means that two complex systems that are initially very close together in terms of their various elements and dimensions can end up in distinctly different places. This comes from nonlinearity of relationships – where changes are not proportional, small changes in any one of the elements can result in large changes regarding the phenomenon of interest. Detailed explanation Imagine a small ball dropped onto the edge of a razor blade, as shown in the first image in Figure 4 below. The ball can strike the blade in such a way that it can go off to the left (centre image) or to the right (right-hand image). The condition that will determine whether the ball goes to the left or right is minute. If the ball were initially held centred over the blade (as in the first image), a prediction of which direction the ball would bounce would be impossible to make with certainty. A very slight change in the initial conditions of the ball can result in falling to the right or left of the blade. Figure 4: Sensitivity to initial conditions – ball striking razor blade Source: http://www.schuelers.com/ChaosPsyche/part\_1\_14.htm. The concept of phase space (Concept 6) allows a more precise understanding of initial conditions. Phase space allows for the analysis of the evolution of systems by considering the evolution process as a sequence of states in time (Rosen, 1991). A state is the position of the system in its phase space at a given time. At any time, the system~’s state can be seen as the initial conditions for whatever processes follow. The sensitive dependence on initial conditions, in phase space terms, means that the position of a system in its phase space at a particular moment will have an influence on its future evolution. The interactions that are taking place at any moment in time have evolved from a previous moment in time, that is, all interactions are contingent on an historical process. Put simply, history matters in complex systems. 28 The infamous butterfly effect was a metaphor developed to illustrate this idea in the context of the weather. Edward Lorenz (1972), a meteorologist, used the metaphor of a flapping wing of a butterfly to explain how a minute difference in the initial condition of a weather system leads to a chain of events producing large-scale differences in weather patterns, such as the occurrence of a tornado where there was none before. As more recent thinkers have put it, in relation to complex systems in general, an initial uncertainty in measurement of the state of a system: ~’… however small, inevitably grow~~[s~~] so large that long-range prediction becomes impossible … even the most gentle, unaccounted-for perturbation can produce, in short order, abject failure of prediction~’ (Peak and Frame, 1998). A large proportion of complex systems are prone to exhibiting the butterfly effect, so much so that some have defined complex behaviour as occurring where the butterfly effect is present (ibid). As no two situations will be exactly alike, the phenomenon will inevitably occur in many settings. As with nonlinearity, many have not used formal models to demonstrate the butterfly effect, but instead have tried to develop a qualitative understanding of the likely quantitative nature of real life situations. Sensitivity to initial conditions also means that ~’the generalisation of good practice ~~[between contexts~~] begins to look fragile~’ (Haynes, 2003) because initial conditions are never exactly the same, and because the complexity and nonlinearity of behaviour make it extremely difficult to separate the contributions to overall behaviour that individual factors have. Any notion of ~’good practice~’ requires a detailed local knowledge to understand why the practice in question was good. This concept highlights the importance of understanding what can be forecast in complex systems to what level of certainty, as well as what is comparable across complex systems. It reinforces the point that both of these areas are necessarily restricted by the perspective of the observer. Sensitive dependence on initial conditions suggests that no single perspective can capture all there is to know about a system, that it may be wise to look in detail at how appropriate our solution to a problem is, and that it may be better to work with inevitable uncertainty rather than plan based on flimsy or hopeful predictions. This may mean, to take the example of predictability, that the success of a nation may be best explained not by its population~’s virtues, its natural resources and its government~’s skills, but rather simply by the position it took in the past, with small historical advantages leading to much bigger advantages later. Another example is how socioeconomic policy can result in a separation of neighbourhoods, driving a large gap between the rich and the poor so that, in short order, a gulf in wealth can result between two families who once had similar wealth (Byrne and Rogers, 1996). This is closely related to the notion of ~’path dependence~’, which is the idea that many alternatives are possible at some stages of a system~’s development, but once one of these alternatives gains the upper hand, it becomes ~’locked in~’ and it is not possible to go to any of the previous available alternatives. For example, ~’… many cities developed where and how they did not because of the "natural advantages" we are so quick to detect after the fact, but because their establishment set off self-reinforcing expectations and behaviours~’ (Cronon, cited in Jervis, 1997). In economic development, the term ~’path dependence~’ is used to describe how standards which are first-to-market can become entrenched ~’lock ins~’ - such as the QWERTY layout in typewriters still used in computer keyboards (David, 2000). In certain situations, positive feedbacks leading from a small change can lead to such irreversible path dependence (Urry, 2003). Urry gives the example of irreversibility across an entire industry or sector, whereby through sensitive dependence on initial conditions, feedback can set in motion institutional patterns that are hard or impossible to reverse. He cites the example of the domination of steel and petroleum-based fuel models, developed in the late 29 19th century, which have come to dominate over other fuel alternatives, especially steam and electric, which were at the time preferable. The concept of path dependence has received some criticism from exponents of complexity science, because it has imported into economics the view that minor initial perturbations are important while grafting this onto an underlying theory that still assumes that there are a finite number of stable and alternative end-states, one of which will arise based on the particular initial conditions. As will be explained in Concept 7 on attractors and chaos, this is not always the case in complex systems (Margolis and Liebowitz, 1998).  Example: Sensitive dependence on initial conditions and economic growth Economists have generally identified sensitive dependence on initial conditions as one of the important features of the growth process – that is, what eventually happens to an economy depends greatly on the point of departure. There is mounting evidence that large qualitative differences in outcomes can arise from small (and perhaps accidental) differences in initial conditions or events (Hurwicz, 1995). In other words, the scope for and the direction and magnitude of change that a society can undertake depend critically on its prevailing objective conditions and the constellation of sociopolitical and institutional factors that have shaped these conditions. For specific economies, the initial conditions affecting economic growth include levels of per capita income; the development of human capital; the natural resource base; the levels and structure of production; the degree of the economy~’s openness and its form of integration into the world system; the development of physical infrastructure; and institutional variables such as governance, land tenure and property rights. One might add here the nature of colonial rule and the institutional arrangements it bequeathed the former colonies, the decolonisation process, and the economic interests and policies of the erstwhile colonial masters. Wrongly specifying these initial conditions can undermine policy initiatives. Government polices are not simply a matter of choice made without historical or socioeconomic preconditions. Further, a sensitive appreciation of the differences and similarities in the initial conditions is important if one is to avoid some of the invidious comparisons one runs into today and the naive voluntarism that policymakers exhibit when they declare that their particular country is about to become the ~’new tiger~’ of Africa. Such comparisons and self-description actually make the process of learning from others more costly because they start the planning process off on a wrong foot (Mkandawire and Soludo, 1999). Implication: Rethink the scope of learning and the purpose of planning in an uncertain world Sensitivity to initial conditions suggests that there are inevitably degrees of non-comparability across, and unpredictability within, complex systems. Some have argued that this implies that: ~’… the map to the future cannot be drawn in advance. We cannot know enough to set forth a meaningful vision or plan productively~’ (Tetenbaum, 1998). The general implications for development theory and practice have been highlighted by a previous ODI working paper on participatory approaches, which suggests that this implies the notion of development as planned change is paradoxical. To quote directly, ~’… perfect planning would imply perfect knowledge of the future, which in turn would imply a totally deterministic universe in which planning would not make a difference~’ (Geyer, cited in Sellamna, 1999). Sellamna goes on: ~’For this reason, development planning should abandon prescriptive, goal-oriented decision making and prediction about future states and focus instead on understanding the dynamics of 30 change and promoting a collective learning framework through which concerned stakeholders can constantly, through dialogue, express their respective interests and reach consensus.~’ With regards to learning, this poses profound issues for the transferability of ~’best practice~’, a concept that has taken on increasing meaning within the development sector since the rise of knowledge management and organisational learning strategies (Ramalingam, 2005). While it is possible that, for example, an understanding of the interplay of factors driving urban change in the Philippines may be relevant for analysis of urban change in Guatemala, this is not necessarily the case. The sensitivity to initial conditions gives us a strong reason to suppose that, even if we have a generally useful perspective on urban environments, this may entirely fail to capture the key features of the next situation we look at. This means that the search for ~’best practices~’ may need to be replaced by the search for ~’good principles~’. Some have suggested that the most appropriate way to bring the principles of effective approaches from one context to another is for ~’… development workers to become facilitators … enabling representatives of other communities … to see first hand what in the successful project they would wish to replicate~’ (Breslin, 2004). Moving onto planning, to say that prediction of any kind is impossible may be overstating the case. Complexity does suggest that, in certain kinds of systems, future events cannot be forecasted to a useful level of probability and that, from certain perspectives, it is not possible to offer any firm prediction of the way the future will pan out on certain timescales. However, in other systems, future events can be foreseen in a helpful manner. For example, Geyer (2006) suggests that, with political dynamics, it is fairly safe to predict the short-term dynamics of basic power resources and political structures and that, therefore, there is decent scope for forecasting voting and decision outcomes of policy. On the other hand, examining party and institutional dynamics becomes more difficult, and grasping the potential shifts in contested political and social debates is even harder, while the longterm development of political dynamics is effectively characterised by disorder, as far as our ability to predict is concerned. It is important to clarify that certain levels of uncertainty are unavoidable when looking into the future. Complexity science suggests that it is important to identify and analyse these levels of unpredictability as part of the nature of the systems with which we work, and not treat uncertainty as in some way ~’unscientific~’ or embarrassing. Rather than rejecting planning outright, there is a need to rethink the purpose and principles of planning. This has two key strands. First, it is necessary to incorporate an acceptance of the inherent levels of uncertainty into planning. The requirement for a certain level of detail in understanding future events should be balanced with the understanding that both simple and intricate processes carry uncertainty of prediction. While improving one~’s models of change and analyses of facets of a situation may be worthwhile, it is just as important and often more practical to work with a realistic understanding of this uncertainty and build a level of flexibility and adaptability into projects, allowing for greater resilience. It has been argued that development projects have ~’fallen under the enchantment of ~~[delivering~~] clear, specific, measurable outcomes~’ (Westley et al., 2006).

====The plan~’s shifting of the scale of energy decision-making spurs social movements despite complexity====

\*\*Miller 9\*\* ~~[Clark, associate director of the Consortium for Science, Policy %26 Outcomes and associate director of the Center for Nanotechnology in Society at Arizona State University. He is also an associate professor in the School of Politics and Global Studies at ASU. He serves on the advisory committee for the Nanotechnology Informal Science Education Network and the Bovay Center for Engineering, Ethics, and Society at the National Academy of Engineering. In 2003, he served as a consultant to the United Nations Environment Programme and the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. Miller is the co-editor of Changing the Atmosphere: Expert Knowledge and Environmental Governance, "ENERGY JUSTICE", July 21, http://www.aucegypt.edu/gapp/cairoreview/pages/articledetails.aspx?aid=164~~]

The fight over Keystone XL is thus as much about justice as it is about

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of the future are not only more environmentally friendly but also more just.

====Shifting the scale fosters empirically successful grassroots movements against the environmental injustice of elites====

\*\*Towers 2k\*\* ~~[George, PhD and professor of human geography at Concord University, "Applying the Political Geography of Scale: Grassroots Strategies and Environmental Justice\*", Professional Geographer, 52(1) 2000, pages 23–36~~]

The grassroots environmental movement is defined by geographical scale. The thou- sands of

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the landscape taught the community the language of systemic environ- mental justice.

====Current policies are framed through an elite scale that over codes local struggles with elite interests – the framing of the 1AC around injustice challenges this top-down managerialism====

\*\*McCan 3\*\* ~~[Eugene, Professor of Geography – Ohio State University, "FRAMING SPACE AND TIME IN THE CITY: URBAN POLICY AND THE POLITICS OF SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL SCALE" JOURNAL OF URBAN AFFAIRS, Volume 25, Number 2, pages 159–178~~]

My purpose is to consider how a burgeoning literature in critical human geography can provide

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the city has important, if unpredictable, implications for policy and politics.

CONTINUES

Three specific points can be drawn from this literature that relate directly to the politics

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these strategies and the use of scale as a framework for political persuasion.

CONTINUES

The first aspect of the politics of scale in Austin revolves around conflicting attempts to

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sorts of scalar arguments that were, for instance, exhibited in Austin.

====Probability outweighs magnitude – the logic of any risk of extinction outweighs destroys rational risk assessment====

\*\*Kessler ~’8\*\* ~~[Oliver Kessler, Sociology at University of Bielefeld, "From Insecurity to Uncertainty: Risk and the Paradox of Security Politics" Alternatives 33 (2008), 211-232~~]

If the risk of terrorism is defined in traditional terms by probability and potential loss

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prevail than in situations where security problems can be assessed with relative certainty.

===1AC – Plan===

====Thus the plan: The United States federal government should provide decentralized integrated photovoltaic electrification assistance to Mexico.====

===1AC – Solvency===

====Contention three is solvency====

====The past MREP focused on Solar Home Systems====

\*\*van Campen et al, 2k\*\* Environment and Natural Resources Service, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Bart Van Campen; Daniele Guidi, Renewable Energy Consultant; Gustavo Best, Environment and Natural Resources Service "Solar Photovoltaics for Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development" 2000 [[http://www.fao.org/uploads/media/Solar%20photovoltaic%20for%20SARD.pdf-http://www.fao.org/uploads/media/Solar photovoltaic for SARD.pdf]]) //NKG

The Mexico Renewable Energy Programme (MREP) is managed by Sandia National Laboratories (

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MREP complements programmes by the Mexican Government mainly focusing on Solar Home Systems.

====That~’s why integrated PV assistance solves best – it~’s distinct from past policies since it goes beyond SHS and promotes local integration====

\*\*van Campen et al, 2k\*\* Environment and Natural Resources Service, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Bart Van Campen; Daniele Guidi, Renewable Energy Consultant; Gustavo Best, Environment and Natural Resources Service "Solar Photovoltaics for Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development" 2000 [[http://www.fao.org/uploads/media/Solar%20photovoltaic%20for%20SARD.pdf-http://www.fao.org/uploads/media/Solar photovoltaic for SARD.pdf]]) //NKG

The findings of this study have led the authors to believe that the time is

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organizations. PV systems adapt easily to these different types of institutional arrangements.

====Multiple mechanisms ensure that the plan solves – it spills over====

ASES, 99 leads national efforts to increase the use of solar energy, energy

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1999 solar.nmsu.edu/publications/mexicopaper.pdf)//NKG

Many of the principles on which the Mexico Renewable Energy Program are based stem from

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Mexico for the last five or so years. Its fundamental aspects are:

• Partnerships

• Capacity Building

• Technical Assistance

• Implementation of Pilot Projects

• Replication, and

• Monitoring.

Partnerships

Partnerships, especially with in-country organizations and individuals, are critical to progress

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the environment into a coherent set of activities would be impossible without it.

Capacity Building

Building in-country institutional and/or community capacity to deploy, use,

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little capacity-building of its own in order to do business internationally.

Technical Assistance

Technical assistance contributes to, but is different from, capacity building. It involves

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need less and less assistance and eventually are able to handle everything themselves.

Implementation of Pilot Projects

A key feature of the Mexico Renewable Energy Program is that it uses pilot projects

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, the program enters the project replication phase, which is described below.

Project Replication

Project replication, or growing sustainable markets, is the program~’s ultimate measure of success

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energy projects is established, institutions begin to implement other projects on their own

 in accordance with their programmatic objectives, say, agricultural infrastructure improvement in the

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result, the various activities could also be undertaken separately or in sequence.

Monitoring

Monitoring the results of the program is necessary to evaluate its effectiveness, to learn

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provides accurate and meaningful information with which to assess and manage the program.

## 2ac DNG

#### The alt’s rejection of the states makes it seem stronger than it actually is. This dooms the alt to reproduce the hierarchal structures we critique.

Guattari and Rolnik, schitzoanalysts, revolutionaries, 1986

[Felix and Suely, Molecular Revolution in Brazil, p. 120-121]

Comment: It's good that you mentioned those homosexuals who worked within the system as

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as possible to create other territories of life, which are often clandestine.

**The concept of the nomad produces sterile politics and cedes the political. Because it’s too purist it leaves too many questions, like feasibility, unanswered.**

Newman 10 [Saul, Reader in Political Theory at Goldsmiths, U of London, Theory & Event Volume 13, Issue 2]

At the same time, however, we should be cautious here of too easy

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.12 However, we must not concede too much to Badiou here.

**And, their politics causes genocide**

Barbrook 98 [Richard, coordinator of the Hypermedia Research Centre at U of Westminster, *The Holy Fools]*

While the nomadic fantasies of A Thousand Plateaus were being composed, one revolutionary movement

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line of flight’ from Stalin had led to Pol Pot. [22]

**\_\_\_ Turn – Your authors USE FASCISM AS A REPRESENTATION FOR ALL BAD POLITICS; THEY HARBOR THEIR OWN FASCIST TENDENCIES AND; THEIR ALTERNATIVE - LIBIDINAL MICROPOLITICS - WOULDN’T HAVE PREVENTED ANY CRISES FOR THE LEFT.**

**Zizek 04** (Slavoj, Senr Reschr @ Dept of Philosophy, U of Ljubjana, *Critical Inquiry*, Winter)

However, productive as this Deleuzian approach is, it is time to problematize it

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elements that can also be inserted into totally different hegemonic chains of articulation).

#### FW- Evaluate material consequences

#### It’s easy to say politics is dead from their authors perspective – grounding politics in experience is key

**Bordo ’94** [Susan, Professor of English and Gender and Women's Studies and holds the Otis A. Singletary Chair in the Humanities at the University of Kentucky, “Are Mothers Persons?” in Unbearable Weight, pp.96-97]

And, finally, there is the currently problematic status of concepts such as authority

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we begin to make philosophy, law, and politics in the public arena

## 2ac Foucault Lapse of Madness

#### A. The aff is a re-configuring of modernity.

Miles 9 Malcolm, Professor of Cultural Theory in the School of Architecture, Design & Environment at the University of Plymouth, UK. Aesthetics in a Time of Emergency, Third Text, 23:4, 421-433

The spread of rhizomes is likened to that of critical attitudes in what Ala Plástica

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culture not art, but the articulation of shared values in everyday lives.

#### B. Community solar enables future grassroots organizing

JURA no date Food Coop, Library, and Activist Collective in Jura, Aboriginal Solidarity, Jura Safer Spaces Policy, Womin and Feminism in Jura, Autonomous Organising of Oppressed Groups, http://www.jura.org.au/node/1496

Many people in the Jura community are actively fighting climate change and building the grassroots

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valuable step, in transitioning society towards principles like sustainability and decentralised collectivism.

#### Limited deliberative forums like debate which discuss Latin American specific policies prevent elite domination, develops agency, and promotes epistemological equality

Baxter 10 (Jorge, Education Specialist, Department of Education and Culture in the Organization of American States, Former Coordinator of the Inter-American Program on Education for Democratic Values and Practices at the OAS, PHD in International Comparative Education and Policy from University of Maryland College Park, “Towards a Deliberative and Democratic Model of International Cooperation in Education in Latin America”, Inter-American Journal of Education for Democracy, 3(2), 224-254, <https://scholarworks.iu.edu/journals/index.php/ried/article/viewFile/1016/1307>, Accessed: 7/30/13)OG

In the context of international¶ education cooperation and international¶ development in Latin America

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of quality¶ and equity in education at national and local¶ levels.