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====From the Great Pacific Garbage Patch off the coast of Hawaii to the microscopic pieces of plastics in the deepest nooks of the Mariana Trench debris litters every part of the Earth's oceans - Rather than addressing the perniciousness of marine debris current exploration practices too often efface the materiality of trash by construing it as nothing but a drop in pristine and vast oceans====

Arnshav 14 - Mirja Arnshav. Research Coordinator at Maritime Museum of Stockholm University. June 2014. "The Freedom of the Seas: Untapping the Archaeological Potential of Marine Debris". Journal of Maritime Archaeology 9:1. Pages 1-25.

How then, are we to understand this engagement with the sea? The natural

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), and so does the thought on littered landscapes and mountains of garbage.

====Marine debris assails ocean life killing hundreds of thousands of sea birds fish plants mammals and threatens the existence of some of the ocean's most endangered species yet its affects are underestimated because of the perceived immensity of the ocean and the lack of visible devastation====

Derraik 02 - Jose G.B., Ecology and Health Research Centre, Department of Public Health,Wellington School of Medicine and Health Sciences, University of Otago. "The pollution of the marine environment by plastic debris: a review" Marine Pollution Bulletin 44

Since the use of plastics continues to increase, so does the amount of plastics

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, for instance, as alien species could arrive rafted on drifting plastics.

====Oil spill and the like pale in compassions to the loss of biodiversity due to marine debris like plastics which risk ocean collapse and mass human death====

Sielen 13 - Alan B., Senior Fellow for International Environmental Policy at the Center for Marine Biodiversity and Conservation at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography. He was Deputy Assistant Administrator for International Activities at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency from 1995 to 2001.

The prospect of vanishing whales, polar bears, bluefin tuna, sea turtles,

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wastelands worldwide has more than quadrupled, from 146 to over 600 today.

====Framing garbage as "out of sight out of mind" not only disregards its effect on ocean life but positions all things as garbage in waiting always on the verge of disappearing into the abyss - The treatment of garbage exposes the underbelly of habits of consumption and disposal====

Arnshav 14 - Mirja, National Maritime Museum, Stockholm. "The Freedom of the Seas: Untapping the Archaeological Potential of Marine Debris," Journal of Maritime Archaeology. ~~[rcm~~]

When suddenly bringing the unseen into light, it tends to attract even more attention

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of five harbours, surveyed during the autumn of 2011 (Skärgårdsstiftelsen 2011b).

====The capacity to trash beings and to annihilate their existence is not limited to aluminum cans crustaceans and seagulls but is the structuring logic for the dispossession and genocide of all populations====

Kennedy 07 - Greg, PhD in philosophy from the university of Ottawa. An Ontology of Trash: The Disposable and Its Problematic Nature. New York: State University of New York Press. pp 154-155

By failing to realize the universal breadth of care, technological uncaring has entangled us

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all things. Out of this abyss appears the phenomenon of human extinction.

====The United States federal government should substantially increase marine debris monitoring of the Earth's oceans====

====Increased monitoring expands data beyond solely macro-level marine debris====

Ryan 09 - Peter G. Ryan, Percy FitzPatrick Institute, DST/NRF Centre of Excellence , Charles J. Moore, Algalita Marine Research Foundation, 148 N. Marina Drive, Long Beach, CA 90803 , USA Jan A. van Franeker, Wageningen IMARES and Coleen L. Moloney, Zoology Department and Marine Research Institute, University of Cape Town. "Monitoring the abundance of plastic debris in the marine environment," Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Science. Vol. 364 no. 1526

If the primary goal is to monitor changes in the amount and composition of plastic

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. Remote cameras may provide a more objective sampling strategy for benthic litter.

====Our affirmation is more than a rote procedure is a rupture in habits of consumption disposal and moreover an exploration of our relationship with the more-than-human world====

Hawkins 06 - Gay, Senior lecturer in media and communications at the University of New South Wales. The Ethics of Waste: How We Relate to Rubbish. New York: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc. pp.120-122

Micropolitics emerge in the relational arts of the self, and these arts are always

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are attentive to what Adam Phillips calls "the arts of transience."9

====Exploring trash reframes what was initially inert dead matter into an active political force and exposes the full extent of its entanglement with oceanic and terrestrial life breaking the myth of an infinite ocean in which to hide our collective trash====

Arnshav 14 - Mirja, National Maritime Museum, Stockholm. "The Freedom of the Seas: Untapping the Archaeological Potential of Marine Debris," Journal of Maritime Archaeology. ~~[rcm~~]

In this paper I have tried to tie together garbage studies (including garbology),

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—from the pleasure associated with a splash to the destructiveness of modernity.

====Rather than just a waste management proposal fixated with bureaucratic adjustments our affirmation reasserts waste as part of our political ecology and is a pre-requisite for any meaningful political intervention ====

Gregson and Crang 10 - Nicky, Department of Geography, University of Sheffield and Mike, Department of Geography, Durham University. "Materiality and waste: inorganic vitality in a networked world," Environment and Planning A., Vol. 42 Is. 5

At a first level, the papers in this theme issue provide a contribution to

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a social construction therefore begs the question of how different matters matter differently.

====Bureaucratic solutions to waste management foreclose the necessary affective response to trash - Trash must be noticed not sequestered as something to be hidden away - Positioning trash as something that works on human and ocean life as much as we work on it cultivates an ethic towards the more-than-human world====

Hawkins 06 - Gay, Senior lecturer in media and communications at the University of New South Wales. The Ethics of Waste: How We Relate to Rubbish. New York: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc. pp. 73-75

In exploring the dynamic exchanges between subjects and objects, Sebald captures the translations and

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of promise, full of the possibilities of becoming a resource for being.

====Before entertaining the speculation of human extinction attune your decision to a response to the continual killing and extinction of non-human life - An affective rejoinder requires a care not for trash but for its affects in the world====

Yusoff 2k10 - (Kathryn Yusoff Lecturer in Human (and Non-human) Geography, and Director of the MA in Climate Change at the University of Exeter. Theory Culture Society 27.2-3, 2010)

If, as Haraway says, 'Animals are everywhere full partners in worlding,

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discreetly break off from academic critique into other forms of engagement with animality.

====Our approach to all objects as "vibrant matter" each with different agentic subjectivities such as trash is key to breaking down all matrixes for domination====

Serpil \*\*Oppermann\*\*. Oppermann is a Professor of Literature and Enviornment, Hacettepe University, Ankara. 20\*\*06\*\*. ~~["Rethinking Ecocriticism in an Ecological Postmodern Framework:Mangled Matter, Meaning, and Agency." Interdisciplinary Studies in Literature and the Environment. Association for Study of Literature and the Environmnet. http://www.academia.edu/234380/Theorizing\_Ecocriticism\_Toward\_a\_Postmodern\_Ecocritical\_Practice~~] VR

 Although postmodernism continues to pose questions on the grounds of our moral attitudes and

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nature, discourse/matter, human/nonhuman, and the like.