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1. Blatant sexism by school staff.
2. Lack of funding for the DNR means logging rights are sold to the highest bidder to make profits that run the state forests..
3. Access to family planning for lower classes- majorly minorities is limited.

Our principal once pulled his shirt up to show his stomach at a girl wearing a crop top and yelled “See, no one wants to see that kind of thing do they?!” down the hallway. Every girl in that hallway felt those words in a different way, and some agreed with him, but it will impact them for the rest of their lives, altering their body image, their confidence, and their feelings of safety at school. It matters to me because as a female that has struggled with body image, hearing him yell that at a fellow student made me cry. I know the effects of the oppression of expression, not feeling safe in your body or clothes, and the over sexualization of young women's bodies. I have felt them all and I do not wish it on anyone. Other than girls mouthing off back, which usually results in disciplinary action, there is nothing being done. There is a women’s rights clubs but they do not address issues within the school because they are hard to pinpoint. I could go to the board meetings to bring up some examples and have a discussion, but once it gets to the topic of dress codes, a middle ground is off the table. Sexism is a massive issue throughout our country, but the reason that our clubs cannot make a difference is the same that we are not making progress in the wider world. It’s hard to address. It’s hard to pinpoint and make a difference when nothing is documented.

In Indiana, over the past few years we have seen an increase in the amount of land sold off to private logging companies for the logging of our state forests. There is a fierce debate in this heavily wooded haven, and it has everything to do with economics, equity, and the environment. The people in the state argue about both intrinsic value and environmental protection. They think the land should be

left with little or no interference in the growth process, that what we have blocked off as state forest should remain forest and not muddy fields. The DNR argues on their conservation record, their history of protective action, and their need for an income. In 2004, Mitch Daniels was elected Indiana's governor and changed the budget allowance for the DNR. He "demanded" that they support themselves as an entity, which meant they needed a source of money. Lack of funding has meant that the DNR has turned to the easiest way to make money on what they have in the hopes that the money they make can stretch to support the rest. That funding comes from logging. While there are rules on what can be cut and when, the majority in this instance are being clear cut. The number of trees sold in 2015 was six times as many as were sold in the previous twenty years. But instead of looking at what we have and putting a limit on clearcutting, it is a case by case basis, which means there are no limits. That's because the forest and hardwood industry makes the state \$13.5 billion. The trees are auctioned off by an envelope system. They simply put in a bid and whoever had the highest bid wins the lot. There are complaints from loggers that what they are being offered to cut is not large enough to make a profit. (<http://specials.idsnews.com/logging/>). Although many people are upset about the situation, there is no movement to make a change. People see it as a dead end policy decision. The DNR needs the money they make from logging to support the land they do protect. We are part of a mass-deforestation age. A cause of fires in the Amazon was major deforestation, it has caused massive mudslides in Indonesia, it has stripped whole sections of the world of biodiversity. It matters to me because I grew up in those forests, hiking at Girl Scout Camp at McCormick's Creek and camping at Hardin's Ridge. The protection of the natural wonders we have is important to me because I want my children to experience the large expanses of forest where they can escape the rapid urbanization of the world. As David Seastrom states in the article, "What would it be like for our grandchildren to walk into a forest with 200-year old trees?"

In Indiana, a largely republican state, the ideas around abortion and birth control are largely based on the Christian Identity of the state and conservative backgrounds. In recent years, along with the rest of the country, our state has tried to place -and has succeeded in passing- restrictions on birth control and abortion.

In 2017, 96% of counties in our state did not have clinics that provide family planning services, and 70% of women in our state were residents of those counties. (<https://www.guttmacher.org/fact-sheet/state-facts-about-abortion-indiana>). This impacts counties that already lack sufficient funds for hospitals and schools, setting them at a disadvantage for healthcare and sexual education. These places are where a majority of our minority residents live. It matters to me because of my personal beliefs but also because not educating or providing healthcare to women is the first step in a rise in abortion rates, and if the people in our state government want those numbers to drop, they need to be focusing on education and access rather than abstinence and silence. Lack of sexual education is a massive problem around the world and is part of the high STD and HIV rates in developing countries. But we are not a developing country. We should not have this problem.