Native American women and coerced sterilization: On the Trail of Tears in the 1970s

There are many reasons why a cookie could not be set correctly. Below are the most common reasons:

- You have cookies disabled in your browser. You need to reset your browser to accept cookies or to ask you if you want to accept cookies.
- Your browser asks you whether you want to accept cookies and you declined. To accept cookies from this site, use the Back button and accept the cookie.
- Your browser does not support cookies. Try a different browser if you suspect this.
- The date on your computer is in the past. If your computer's clock shows a date before 1 Jan 1970, the browser will automatically forget the cookie. To fix this, set the correct time and date on your computer.
- You have installed an application that monitors or blocks cookies from being set. You must disable the application while logging in or check with your system administrator.

Why Does this Site Require Cookies?

This site uses cookies to improve performance by remembering that you are logged in when you go from page to page. To provide access without cookies would require the site to create a new session for every page you visit, which slows the system down to an unacceptable level.

What Gets Stored in a Cookie?

This site stores nothing other than an automatically generated session ID in the cookie; no other information is captured.

In general, only the information that you provide, or the choices you make while visiting a web site, can be stored in a cookie. For example, the site cannot determine your email name unless you choose to type it. Allowing a website to create a cookie does not give that or any other site access to the rest of your computer, and only the site that created the cookie can read it.

Native Americans, consequently, did not fit into this plan for the new southeastern United States. Instead, the Native Americans were transferred to new territory hundreds of miles away. The Choctaw, Seminole, And Creek Removals. Thus weakened, it was then easier for Jackson to coerce the tribes into unjust Removal treaties, and one by one the tribes relented. The Choctaws were the first to go within the year. It was a brutal trip with many "bound in chains and marched double file. After a month Cherokees were sent on their Trail of Tears in groups of a thousand but so many died during the summer, that removal was delayed until winter. It turned out to be a particularly harsh winter for a 1,200-mile trek and thousands more died from exposure, malnutrition, and disease. Native American Women and Coerced Sterilization: On the Trail of Tears in the 1970s. SALLYJ. TORPY. During the 1970s these two women are examples of poor women and women of color in the 1970s who found themselves in situations in which physicians determined their reproductive rights. Paternalistic and racist beliefs regarding who should reproduce can be traced to ancient times. Native women had been sterilized at Claremore, and of that number one hundred underwent sterilization procedures labeled non-therapeutic, meaning that sterilization was the sole purpose. The first legal response to the GAO's study came in the form of another class-action suit filed against HEW in 1977 and involved three Northern Cheyenne women from Montana.