

Abstract

The Indigenous activist movement Women of All Red Nations (WARN) was founded in the late 1970s as an organization that fought for collective treaty rights while bringing individual civil rights issues concerning specifically women into the discourse of Indigenous activism. This Bachelor's thesis examines the intersection of collective and individual rights within the major themes of the Women of All Red Nations movement. The thesis is divided into four main parts - the first part provides the historical context for the emergence of the Women of All Red Nations movement, while the next three chapters focus on selected topics central to the WARN movement: the problematic role of federal authorities in the practice of forced sterilization, uranium mining on natural reserves as exemplified by the state-supported Kerr-McGee company, and the role of federal authorities in the removal of Indian children and their subsequent placement in non-Indian foster and adoptive families. This thesis offers a detailed analysis of these key issues through primary texts such as court testimonies and newspaper articles written by members of the Women of All Red Nations movement. At the same time, the analysis includes international legal frameworks such as the UN Convention on the Prevention of the Crime of Genocide, the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the UN Declaration on the Rights of the Child. This bachelor's thesis found that there is an intersection between individual and collective rights in the themes of the WARN activist movement and at the same time, the thesis showcased the coordinated effort by the United States (through state agencies or through support of the private company Kerr-McGee) to destroy indigenous communities in various forms (physically, environmentally, culturally).